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09/298,453	04/13/1999	LAWRENCE M. BAIN	10990633-1	2072

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EXAMINER
HUYNH, CONG LAC T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2178	

DATE MAILED: 07/15/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 07-01)

	Application No. 09/298,453
Office Action Summary	**Examiner** Cong-Lac Huynh

Applicant(s)
BAIN ET AL.

Art Unit
2178

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _05 May 2003_ .

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-24_ is/are pending in the application.

  4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-24_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

  If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

  a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

  1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

  2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

  3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

  a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6)☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to communications: amendment filed on 5/5/03 to the

application filed on 4/13/99.

2.   Claims 1-24 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 11, 18 are independent claims.

3.   The objection of claim 11 for including a minor informality has been withdrawn in

view of the amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g)

prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6.   Claims 1-24 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Guedalia (US Pat No. 6,356,283 B1, 3/12/02, filed 6/10/98, priority 11/26/97).

Regarding independent claim 1, Guedalia discloses:

-   sending a request by the browser to a server for a description of a page that

    includes a specification of the image and a size, and location of active region

    within the image and specifying actions to be performed in response to input

    events directed to the active region (figure 4, #70-72: the displayed HTML page

    having an image that a user can click on shows that a request is sent from a

    browser to a server for a description of a HTML page and an input event – user

    clicking -- directed to the active region; figure 4, #74-76: extracting the *mouse*

    pointer coordinates where user clicks and sending these coordinates to server

    shows that in response to an input event – user clicking – directed to the active

    region, the size and the location of the active region is specified)

-   receiving from the server in response to the request a description of the

    requested page that includes an invocation of a viewer for displaying the image,

    the invocation including parameters that describe the image and the image map

    (figure 4, #78-84: the server sends a new HTML page with image data to the

    client shows that the description of the requested page with an invocation of a

    viewer for displaying the image is sent to client; col 21, line 20 to col 22, line 61:

    the image map parameters included in the mouse coordinates to show the

    change of the image according to different commands applied on the image; col

19, lines 35-49 and figure 4: <u>image maps</u> enable a browser to extract the coordinates of the location of the mouse pointer when the user clicks on the mouse, and send these coordinates back to the server)

- instantiating the viewer and passing to the viewer the parameters included in the invocation (col 22, lines 22-61 and col 24, lines 1-48: creating the viewer for the image and passing parameters to the viewer according to different user clickings for different commands)

- storing by the viewer representation of active regions within the image in image-relative coordinates along with indications of the actions to be performed in response to input events directed to the active regions (col 23, line 54 to col 24, line 48: the different image coordinates are stored along with the indications of the actions of each input event directed to the active regions where the regions are specified as relative coordinates (col 24, lines 15-19))

- passing the input event by the browser to the viewer when the input event is detected by the browser during display of the page (figure 4, #72-76: the user clicking on the image, which is the input event on action region, is detected during display of the page since the mouse pointer coordinates where user clicks are extracted and sent to the server)

- determining an action specified for performance in response to the input event to the action region and calling for performance of the determined action when the viewer determines that the input event was input to a position within the image corresponding to the active region (figure 4, #78-84: in response to user clicking

on a position within the image, the mouse coordinates where user clicks are

extracted and sent to the server for processing the mouse pointer coordinates to

determine the image data for response, particularly for creating a new HTML

page with new image data)

Guedalia does not explicitly disclose the client-image map and a description of a page

including a shape of the active region. However, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Guedalia

to include the client-image map and the shape of the active region in the description of

the page for the following reason.   The fact that the image maps in Guedalia enable a

browser to extract the coordinates of the location of the mouse pointer when the user

clicks on the mouse, and send these coordinates back to the server (col 19, lines 35-49

and figure 4) wherein extracting the mouse pointer coordinates where the user clicks

occurs in the client computer (as seen in figure 4, #74) shows that the image maps in

Guedalia is *a client-side image maps*. In addition, the x, y coordinates of the active

regions suggests the shape of the active regions since by connecting these coordinates,

the shapes of the active regions are formed.

Regarding claims 2 and 5, which are dependent on claims 1 and 2 respectively,

Guedalia discloses that the page displayed by the browser running on a client computer

is a web page and a hyper-text markup language document (figure 3, #50; figures 4 and

6, #70).

Regarding claim 3, which is dependent on claim 2, Guedalia discloses that the server

runs on a server computer and a description of the web page is requested by the

browser from the server and received by the browser from the server via the Internet

(figures 4 and 6, #78-82: "process mouse pointer coordinates...", "create new HTML

page...", "send new HTML page to the client"; figures 4 and 6, # 86: receive new HTML

page at the client).

Regarding claim 4, which is dependent on claim 2, Guedalia discloses that the server

runs on the client computer and a description of the web page is requested by the

browser from the server and received by the browser from the server via an inter-

process communication medium within the client computer (figures 4 and 6, #92-104,

94: sending cached image data to client and display the new image data in the new

HTML page if the requested image data already cached).

Regarding claim 6, which is dependent on claim 2, Guedalia does not disclose that the

image is an OpenPix image and wherein an invocation to a browser extension image

viewer is included in the description of the web page.

Instead Guedalia discloses dynamically changing an image of a web page by including

the zoom mode and pan mode for an image in a HTML page (col 22, line 62 to col 23,

line 53; col 24, line 49 to col 25, line 17).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

was made to have modified Guedalia to include the OpenPix image since zooming and

panning an image in a HTML are various ways for dynamically changing an image

coded in a web page.

Regarding claim 7, which is dependent on claim 2, Guedalia discloses that the input

events directed to the active region may include mouse-click, mouse-into, and mouse-

out-from events, and actions to be performed in response to input events include

display of a web page (figures 4 and 6, #72, #112; figure 7; col 24, lines 49-59).

Regarding claim 8, which is dependent on claim 2, Guedalia discloses the x, y image-

relative coordinates where the coordinates are based on a relative scale from 0 to 1 and

where 1 corresponds to the full width or height (col 24, lines 10-49).

Guedalia does not disclose explicitly that the image-relative coordinates represent the

position of points within the image, a point within the image represented by a pair of

coordinates, a first coordinate of the pair having a fractional value representing the ratio

of a horizontal line segment to a horizontal dimension of the image with a first endpoint

coincident with a vertical edge of the image and a second endpoint coincident with the

point, the horizontal line segment perpendicular to the vertical edge of the image, the

second coordinate of the pair having a fractional value representing the ratio of a

vertical line segment to a vertical dimension of the image with a first endpoint coincident

with a horizontal edge of the image and a second endpoint coincident with the point, the

vertical line segment perpendicular to the horizontal line edge of the image, the

horizontal and vertical edge of the image intersecting at an origin having coordinates

(0,0).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Guedalia to include the above features of the coordinates since the X, Y coordinates in Guedalia inherently includes the horizontal line segment and the vertical line segment, and it was well known in the art that the horizontal line segment perpendicular to the vertical edge of the image and the vertical line segment perpendicular to the horizontal line edge of the image.

Though Guedalia does not disclose that the horizontal edge and the vertical edge of the image intersects at the origin having coordinates (0,0), it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Guedalia to include the intersection of the horizontal edge and the vertical edge of the image at the origin coordinates (0,0) since by moving the image to the left most corner, the horizontal edge and the vertical edge of the image will intersect at the origin coordinates (0,0).

Regarding claims 9 and 10, which are dependent on claims 2 and 9 respectively, Guedalia discloses:

- passing a display altering input command by the browser to the viewer (col 22, line 52 to col 23, line 9; col 24, line 49 to col 25, line 17)

- altering the display of the image by the viewer in accordance with the input command (col 23, lines 10-28; col 25, line 38 to col 26, line 17)

- wherein display altering input events include a zoom input event and a pan input event (col 16, lines 35-60; col 25, line 38 to col 26, line 25)

Regarding independent claim 11, Guedalia discloses:

- receiving a request from the browser to the server for a description of the page

   that includes a specification of the image and an associated image map which

   specifies a size and location of the active region within the image and that

   specifies actions to be performed in response to input events directed to the

   active region (figure 4, #70-72: the displayed HTML page having an image that a

   user can click on shows that a request is sent from a browser to a server for a

   description of a HTML page and an input event, user clicking, directed to the

   active region; figure 4, #74-76: extracting the *mouse pointer coordinates where*

   user clicks and sending these coordinates to server shows that in response to an

   input event – user clicking – directed to the active region, the size and the

   location of the active region is specified; figures 4 and 6, col 19, lines 35-42:

   image maps enable a browser to extract the coordinates of the location of the

   mouse pointer when the user clicks on the mouse)

- including the invocation parameters that specify the image and the image map, to

   create a transformed page description (col 22, lines 5-61: "...when using image

   maps, the browser ... to delineate the *image map parameter* from the rest of the

   HTTP request....")

Guedalia does not discloses:

- the client-side image map and the shape of the active region

- retrieving a description of the page

- determining the capabilities for viewing pages provided by the browser running on the client computer

- parsing the description of the page to find the specification of the image and the client-side image map included in the page

- substituting, in the description of the page, an invocation of a viewer for the specification of the image and the client-side image map included in the page

- sending the transformed page description to the browser

Instead, Guedalia discloses:

- extracting mouse pointer coordinates where user clicks (figure 4, #74), and said extracting is one of the feature of the image map happening at the client browser (col 19, lines 35-42).

- processing mouse pointer coordinates to determine image data for response and creating new HTML page with information about new image data (figure 4, #80-82)

- sending new HTML page to client (figure 4, #84)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Guedalia to include the client-image map and the shape of the active region in the description of the page for the following reason. The fact that the image maps in Guedalia enable a browser to extract the coordinates of the location of the mouse pointer when the user clicks on the mouse, and send these coordinates back to the server (col 19, lines 35-49 and figure 4) wherein extracting the mouse pointer coordinates where user clicks occurs in the client computer (as seen in figure 4,

#74) shows that the image maps in Guedalia is a client-side image maps. In addition,

the x, y coordinates of the active regions suggests the shape of the active regions since

by connecting these coordinates, the shapes of the active regions are formed.

Also, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to have incorporated "retrieving a description ...", "determining the

capability for ... ", "parsing the description ... ", "substituting, in the description of ... ",

"sending the transformed page description ..." to Guedalia for the following reasons.

The fact that the client computer displays the current HTML page inherently shows that

the browser retrieves the description of the page for displaying.

The fact that "extracting mouse pointer coordinates ... " inherently shows that *the*

browser parses the description of the page to find the coordinates of the image as well

as the coordinates of the image where user clicks.

The fact that the server *creates a new HTML page with information about new image*

data (figure 4, #82) shows *substituting* the data for the image by the new data in the

new HTML page.

The fact that the server *sends the new HTML page with changed image data* to the

client inherently shows that the *transformed page description* is sent to the *browser*.

Claims 12-17 include the same limitations as in claims 2-7, and are rejected under the

same rationale.

Claims 18-23 are for a system of method claims 1-8, and are rejected under the same

rationale.

Claim 24 includes the same limitation as in claim 8, and is rejected under the same

rationale.

Response to Arguments

7.   Applicant's arguments filed 5/5/03 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive.

Applicants argue that Guedalia teaches away the invention since in Guedalia there is no

specialized *client-side software* is used, *other than an Internet browser which is already*

resident on the client computer, and by contrast, the current application is an method

and a system in which the *client's Internet browser instantiates a viewer* as directed by

an invocation included in a page description by a server (Remarks, page 10).

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

As admitted by Applicants, *the Internet browser is used at the client* in Guedalia to view

the image. Therefore, Guedalia discloses the client's Internet browser as argued.

Applicants argue that Guedalia's technique does not involve storage of image-relative

coordinates on a client computer but instead the client computer furnishes to a server

computer mouse-pointer coordinates which are simply relative to the outer boundary of the page displayed by the browser.

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

The fact that the client computer <u>furnishes</u> to a server computer <u>mouse-pointer coordinates suggests the storing feature</u>. If the client computer does not store the image-relative coordinates, the client computer *would not have* any coordinates data *to furnish to the server.*

Guedalia also discloses storing image-relative coordinates (col 4, lines 24-35: "... thus by *caching these images within the client*, the client provides an instant interactive response whenever the user navigates back to the same image ...").

Applicants argue that Guedalia discloses a server-side image map whereas the invention is for a dynamic-adaptive client-side image map *so that the client-side image map defining active regions displayed within a web page is properly maintained when the display is altered by client-side operations* (Remarks, pages 11-13).

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Guedalia discloses an image where the image display is altered by client-side operations such as zooming or panning (col 4, lines 35-51).

Conclusion

8.   THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

9.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Cong-Lac Huynh whose telephone number is 703-305-

0432. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri (8:30-6:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 703-308-5186. The fax phone

numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-

746-7239 for regular communications and 707-746-7238 for After Final

communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-

9000.

clh
7/7/03

STEPHEN S. HONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER